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## A Happy Man

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## CURLEE CLOTHES

ARE SOLD FOR

\$10.00, \$13.50 AND \$16.50

Such as are sold by other stores at \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

We make Curlee Clothes, others pay the middle man's profit. That's why.

## United Clothing Stores

Incorporated

Men's Things

Opposite Simon Dept. Store

\$ Overcoats \$10, \$13.50, \$16.50 | \$

## TO FALL PURCHASERS!

If you are looking for a good

## Suit or Overcoat

at reasonable prices for Fall and Winter, here is the place to get one.

We made a lucky purchase of Men's Suits and Overcoats that would retail at \$15, \$18 and \$20, but we are offering them as a special inducement for

**\$12.98**

We also have a full line of Schloss Bros.' guaranteed, hand-tailored Suits for \$15 to \$25. Emerson Shoes at \$4 and \$5, also Stetson and Hawes Von Gal Hats.

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L. Wollstein, Proprietor.

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You will be surprised when we send your clothes home, and will wonder why you have not tried us before.

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory

Men's and Ladies' Panama and Straw Hats Cleaned and Reblocked to your satisfaction.

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Paris Odorless Cleaning Co., Sam Levy, Proprietor.

White Kid Gloves Cleaned, short, 10c; long 25c

## STOCKHOLDERS SEEK RIGHTS

DESIRE TO HAVE BURLEY TOBACCO COMPANY CONDUCTED AS OTHER CORPORATIONS.

## STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Present Management Charged With Extravagance and Mismanagement and Ask That the Company's Business Be Run Along Economical Lines and in Accordance With Sane Business Methods.

With the sole object of aiding in securing to the stockholders of the Burley Tobacco Co. the same rights, privileges and benefits that belong to and are enjoyed by the stockholders of all other corporations existing under our laws; and, with the desire, hope and view that something might be done by the stockholders of said corporation that would restore confidence among its members and bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs among the growers of Burley tobacco, and with a view of doing only that which will best protect said growers from the greed, oppression and wrongs of the tobacco trust and secure to the growers convenient markets and fair prices for their tobacco, a number of representatives from various Burley tobacco growing counties have had several meetings at Lexington, Ky., within the past few weeks.

While all present seemed willing to do what they consistently could for the best interests of the organization, and its members, and were willing to make any reasonable sacrifices of time and means for the general good; yet, the holdings of each stockholder being small, and none of those present desiring any employment or position of profit in the corporation, it was concluded that all that could be reasonably expected from any particular stockholder was a statement to all the stockholders, covering the situation as it appears to the average stockholder, and letting the meeting to be held under the supervision of the court, at Lexington, Ky., November 6, 1913, quietly assemble and dispassionately act as the best judgment of those present shall determine.

Whatever is to the best interest of a majority of the stockholders is best for each, and those who have been interested in trying to bring about a better feeling in the organization and who favor the conducting of its business more fairly, economically and with greater justice and satisfaction to its stockholders, have no other, and could have no greater object, they think, than restoring the tobacco growers' organization to its original purpose and regaining for it the full confidence of its members. They entertain no personal hostility towards any person connected with the management of the corporation, and want the whole matter treated as a business proposition and without prejudice or favor to individuals. But they are unable to escape the conclusion that the present disturbed and unsatisfactory condition of its affairs are due entirely to the misdeeds and mistakes of the men who usurped the unwarranted powers and committed the unwise and unlawful acts of which the present management has been guilty. No success has come to the tobacco growers' organization since the usurpers at present in charge of its affairs diverted it from its original purpose, and nothing but failure and disaster ever follows such conduct.

Flushed by the victory which had been won by the combined efforts of the poolers of 1906 and 1907 and by the cutting out of the 1908 crop (against the cutting out of which crop Mr. Clarence Lebus vigorously opposed and voted), Mr. Clarence Lebus and his close associates conceived the idea of the centralization of all power in the hands of himself and a few self selected associates, by vesting in themselves the power to vote all the stock of the Burley Tobacco Co. This usurpation and centralization of power was a wrong similar in nature to that heretofore perpetrated by the American Tobacco Co. against the growers of Burley tobacco and against which all fair-minded people so bitterly complained and actively opposed and of which the United States government finally took notice and aided in stopping.

The court of last resort of the State of Kentucky has justly stamped its disapproval upon said unlawful acts of Mr. Clarence Lebus and his associates. The following is an extract from the opinion of said court, to-wit:

"The action of the Board of Directors (Mr. Lebus and his associates) of the Burley Tobacco Society thereafter in trying to take from them (the stockholders of the Burley Tobacco Company) that right (to vote) was without semblance of authority and in fact the most indefensible usurpation."

When they have been guilty of what the highest court in our state brands as "indefensible usurpation," it is to be wondered at that they have lost the confidence of the stockholders and public in general, and that the present unfortunate condition of affairs is laid at their door? Where else could the responsibility be justly placed?

The court further decided as follows: "Appellants (Mr. Lebus and his associates) were not and never had been legal directors of the Burley Tobacco Co."

There are many more; but chief

among their numerous misdeeds and mistakes were the following:  
One—By diverting the farmers' organization from its original purpose they lost the confidence of the people and were unable to form a pool in 1910 or since.

Two—They have collected for stock in the Burley Tobacco Co. the sum of \$1,050,504.83, and the income of the company, from other sources has been over another million dollars, making over two million dollars that has come into their hands, all of which they have expended, and the company is now over half a million dollars in debt.

Three—They have failed and refused to make any statement of the business affairs of the corporation to the stockholders and have denied the stockholders and their representatives access to the books.

Four—They have paid to themselves, unauthorized, exorbitant and excessive salaries, without rendering services of value therefor.

Five—While denying the right of other farmers and tenants to vote or have a voice in their own affairs and retaining their money they granted special privileges to the rich, as is shown by the following correct copy of what was appended to a pooling contract signed by Mr. J. B. Haggins, of Fayette county, to-wit:

"This instrument is executed by the undersigned upon the express conditions that he is to have the right to name one member of the Board of Directors of said Burley Tobacco Society, who is also to be a member of the executive committee of said Board, and that such action will be taken from year to year by said society, as may be necessary to constitute the person designated by the undersigned or his representative a member of said board, and of said committee, and it is further agreed that if at any time such condition be not complied with, the undersigned or his representatives may at his or their election cancel and rescind this pledge as of the date of such action."

"It is also understood that the undersigned is under no obligation to raise any tobacco upon his land in any of said years unless he may choose to do so, and the right to deliver to the pool whatever amount may be grown by him in any year, be the same more or less."

"By C. H. BERRYMAN, Attorney in Fact."

Do you know of any such privilege having been granted to any farmer or tenant in your neighborhood?

Six—They failed to make up a list of stockholders as required by law and denied and fought through the courts, with the stockholders' own money, the right of the stockholders to vote for Directors, or otherwise participate in the affairs of the company.

Seven—They bought from themselves and others numerous pieces of property without any authority so to do and several of same at prices above their real value.

Eight—They have held possession of nearly \$300,000.00 of the poolers' money since February 1, 1910, and during all of said time have never collected any interest thereon, which at three per cent, the amount paid by most banks, would have amounted to over \$30,000.00 by this time.

Nine—They have authorized a committee of their own number to speculate in tobacco with the funds of the company.

Ten—They have expended large sums of the poolers' money with certain newspapers of the burley district for the purpose of popularizing themselves and deceiving the poolers.

Eleven—They were never elected by the stockholders and have usurped all the powers they have exercised on behalf of the company.

It was the unanimous opinion of those present at the above mentioned meetings of stockholders, at Lexington, that neither profit or success can come to this organization, or its members, unless its business is conducted differently in the future from what it has been in the past, and the experience and history of all men and concerns seems to approve this view. It is believed that the business can be properly conducted along fair and lawful lines, and that when so conducted it will prove both profitable and protective to the growers of Burley tobacco. No one wants to see a return of the days when the growers were at the mercy of the American Tobacco Co., and it was the opinion of those present at the above mentioned meetings that a return of such conditions could be forever prevented if the growers' organization was returned to its original purpose and conducted justly and according to law.

It was the opinion of those present at said meetings that its business should be conducted, in the future, along the following lines, to-wit:

One—The affairs of the Burley Tobacco Co. should be conducted according to law, and under the same business rules and regulations as govern and control the conduct of other corporations.

Two—There should be made, at once, by a competent and disinterested auditing and clerical force, a thorough investigation of the books, records and finances of the company, and a printed statement showing, in detail, the result of the investigation, without prejudice or favor to any person, mailed to each stockholder.

Three—There should also be made, as soon as is possible, by competent and disinterested persons, a physical valuation of all the property of the company, with a view of ascertaining as nearly as possible, the real true value of the stock of the Burley Tobacco Co., which information should be furnished to all the stockholders and not taken advantage of by officers or employees for the purpose of speculating in the stock.

Four—All surplus and needless employees who are now drawing a salary out of the funds of the company, should be discharged, expenses reduced wherever possible, and such economy practiced in the operation of the affairs of the company as is consistent with the safe and profitable conduct of the business.

Five—All employees of the company

should be engaged with the sole purpose of procuring efficiency, and required to render full and adequate services for the compensation received, and not employed with the view of favoring relations or personal friends.

Six—The funds of the company should not be used by any one for speculative purposes.

Seven—Convenient markets being a necessity to the growers of tobacco, the operation of the loose leaf warehouse business should be continued and extended wherever business principles will justify, but should not be promised at particular points for the purpose of securing votes. All of the loose leaf houses should be operated strictly on a commission basis, and none of the officers or employees of the company be permitted to speculate in tobacco sold over its floors.

Eight—The stockholders of the Burley Tobacco Co. should have at least been consulted before Mr. Lebus and his immediate associates invested \$600,000.00 of its funds in the Louisville tobacco factory. The stockholders of the company should be furnished with a full detailed statement of its affairs, and the management, after all the real facts concerning it are fully made known to the stockholders, should be guided entirely by the stockholders' wishes with reference thereto.

Nine—The executive officers of the corporation should be paid the following salaries, to-wit:

President and Vice President, combined, \$5,000 per year. The Vice President to receive no salary except while acting as president and while so acting he to receive the same rate allowed the president and all salary thus drawn by the vice president to be deducted from the salary of the president.

The executive committee, which should consist of five members, should receive \$1,200 each year, and five cents per mile going and returning to each meeting of the committee. The vice president should be a member of the executive committee, but during such time as he shall receive the salary of the president he should not receive the salary of an executive committee member.

The directors should receive \$300 each year and five cents per mile going and returning from directors' meetings. The office of the company should be kept open every business day and it should be the pleasure of all employees to furnish any stockholder all desired information, and during all business hours to cheerfully submit to them, or their representative, the books of the company for their inspection.

Eleven—The main objects of the officers should be to so conduct the business of the company as to in every way possible aid the growers of Burley tobacco in securing the best prices obtainable therefor; and their first duty should be to the growers, and not to speculators and themselves.

In view of the fact that the usurpers now in charge of the affairs of the company have shown no desire to conduct the business in accordance with the above ideas it would seem useless to make very plain by their activity in securing proxies and the "booming" of themselves in newspaper articles, written at Lexington, and sent out to the newspapers each week for publication, and doubtless paid for with the money of the stockholders. But the strongest evidence of their intention to be elected is shown in the eagerness with which they have been buying the stock for the past few days. They have been paying from forty to fifty cents for it in this connection, and are respectfully called to a short extract from the sworn answer filed by Mr. Lebus in the Kenton circuit court, to-wit:

"Defendants say further that the Burley Tobacco Company in handling the tobacco pooled with the Burley Tobacco Society and in the conduct and operation of its business, has earned such profits that it has enhanced already the book value, and the real value of each share of stock held by the poolers in the Burley Tobacco Company not less than fifty per cent above the amount actually invested therein by the stockholders."

As you see, Mr. Lebus swore the stock was worth a dollar and a half. Why are they taking it from the stockholders for less than it is worth? Ought they not to pay what Mr. Lebus has sworn it is really worth, instead of forty or fifty cents?

The attention of the stockholders is respectfully called to the fact that the approaching election will be held under the supervision of the commissioners of the Kenton circuit court, and that the votes of the stockholders will be counted as cast at this election; and, judging from the conduct of the usurpers in opposing and denying your right to vote in the past, you may be able to conclude what the future may hold in store for the stockholders who hereafter seek the right to vote in the event the usurpers are successful in this election. Don't it occur to you that this is probably the best chance that the stockholders will ever have to get possession and control of their own affairs?

This question must present itself to each thoughtful, reflecting stockholder who has the real interest of the Burley tobacco growers at heart, to-wit:

Should I cast my vote for those who have disfranchised me, and who used my money to keep me disfranchised, and who have withheld from me information concerning the business of the company and who now seek to buy the stock at one-third of what Mr. Lebus has sworn it was worth, and who do not even now promise any definite policy for the future?

If you wish to endorse usurpation and wrong, you will be given a full, fair chance to do so in the election to be held at Lexington, Ky., November 6, 1913, or if you wish to vote against such conduct, you will have a like opportunity to do so. The stockholders' right to vote, in the approaching election was secured to them by the efforts of a few men, but those men do not feel that their obligations to their neighbors go to the extent of acquiring for them an expensive, organized effort to wrest the control of the company from the usurpers. The doing of this is as much the duty of one stockholder as another, and it can not and will not be done unless the stockholders accomplish it by their individual efforts.

Stock is being bought by any one except the usurpers and no campaign is being, or will be, conducted by any one, except them. The whole matter is up to the individual stockholder, who must do for himself what he wants done. It would be best for as many stockholders as possibly can to go to Lexington, in person, on November 6th, and cast their own votes. As many may not be able, or care to incur this expense, those who wish to do so can get blank proxies from any of the following named gentlemen to-wit:

J. Frank Clay, Paris, Ky.  
L. R. Cockrell, Winchester, Ky.  
D. W. Scott, Lexington, Ky.  
J. W. Thacker, Georgetown, Ky.  
E. L. Mitchell, Mortonsville, Ky.  
Bohen Henry, Frankfort, Ky.  
L. F. Doty, Orenton, Ky.  
John R. Cecil, Harrodsburg, Ky.  
W. B. Crabb, Eminence, Ky.  
R. C. Green, Walton, Ky.  
C. L. Renaker, Dry Ridge, Ky.  
N. B. Chipman, Falmouth, Ky.  
J. E. Mountjoy, Warsaw, Ky.  
B. Sebes, Carrollton, Ky.  
M. M. Rhodes, Elizaville, Ky.  
J. W. Bell, Cynthiana, Ky.  
Thos. L. Clarke, Moorefield, Ky.  
E. H. Riddeth, Mt. Olivet, Ky.  
J. N. Kehoe, Maysville, Ky.  
J. A. McDaniel, Horse Cave, Ky.  
L. J. Evans, Ripley, Ohio.  
J. W. Wamsley, Wamsley, Ohio.  
J. L. Vanlandingham, Mt. Zion, Ky.  
L. H. McGraw, Georgetown, Ky.  
A. T. Day, Flemingsburg, Ky.

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W. H. HARRIS, Agent, T. K. SMITH, T. A.

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